

JOHNSON

Parker and Stuart McCuen are ill.
Principal R. C. Mayo was in Burlington recently.
Rev George Akers passed Thursday in Morrisville.

R. C. Balch was a business visitor in Stowe Friday.

Mrs. Arthur Manning is visiting her parents in Hyde Park.

The Johnson livery stable has been sold to Herbert Gordon of Elmore.

Mrs. Max Wilson of Jeffersonville visited her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Pierce, Friday.

Mrs. Hodges of North Hyde Park recently visited her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Bourne.

E. R. Welch of Montpelier was in town Friday and Saturday on business for the State, relative to the fixing of the road on Railroad street.

Mrs. W. E. Stearns was called to Essex Jct., Wednesday because of a serious accident to her son-in-law, Mr. Young, who while at work in the woods had the misfortune to break his leg. Mrs. Stearns returned home Friday night.

Mrs. M. S. Hill was in Jeffersonville last Wednesday to meet the business committee of the Crescendo club to make arrangements for the presentation of the play, "Nothing but the Truth," which was given here to a large and appreciative audience, Friday evening, Feb. 17.

The house and barn belonging to Arthur West were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. George West, a brother, went up a ladder to feed the cattle, when the ladder broke, letting him fall several feet, breaking the lantern and setting the barn on fire. The cattle were saved. The house was unoccupied.

The Oread Literary Club held a Valentine social at the Library Monday, Feb. 18th. There were 55 present. A short program consisting of vocal and instrumental music and readings was enjoyed. Valentines were made. Mrs. Rolla Balch received the prize for making the best one. Refreshments were served.

Christy District

(Deferred)

Mrs. Morse is caring for Mrs. Jed Perkins and son.

Mrs. Fred Marshall is suffering from a sprained knee.

J. M. Town, who has been in feeble health, is gaining very slowly.

E. H. Sweet and wife are gaining slowly from their recent illness.

Irene Sweet is at home caring for her mother, who is sick with a hard cold.

Fred Ackerson, who has returned from St. Albans has resumed work at the mines.

Bert Griswold has finished work for E. P. Sweet. We all will miss his smiling face.

Word from Susie Sweet of Daytona, Florida, that it seems like July weather there when we had our cold spell.

Root's Cleverness.

A lawyer who once opposed Elihu Root in a breach-of-promise suit tells this story: "My client, for all her broken heart, was a very pretty and vivacious girl. Root defeated her—and me—by ending his defense with these words:

"Gentlemen of the jury, do you really think that this charming young lady's life is blighted or that her prospects of getting married are prejudiced in the least? I don't suppose you do. There is not one of you who would be averse to forming the acquaintance of so delightful a person. Why, look at her now—she is actually smiling at me, but I must at once inform her that I am not in the matrimonial market."—Boston Transcript.

Unlucky Tom.

A real old-fashioned Yankee was telling a friend of the ill luck experienced by his son Thomas.

"Take the last case, as an example," he said. "Just as soon as he went to Boston to work, Tom fell in love. She lived in one of the suburbs, and directly Tom made up his mind he liked her, he went and bought a fifty-trip ticket to her place and—"

"Well, what happened?"

"What happened? Why, he was turned down at the second call and the ticket was left on his hands! If that isn't hard luck, please tell me what is!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

New Ship Signals for Use in Fog.
Most ship collisions in fog are due to the difficulty in detecting the exact direction that the whistle and bell signals come from. A veteran sea captain has devised a new method to overcome this.

He uses four signal horns of different tones, two sirens, a steam whistle and a steam gong, all operated by foot levers. Each of these corresponds to one of the cardinal points of the compass, and is sounded in a fog only when the ship is headed in that direction.

Sure of One Audience.

Having retold his favorite joke several times without eliciting even a polite smile from any of his listeners, Rogers turned angrily on his heel and muttered:

"I'll get a laugh on that story or I'll know the reason why. I'll go tell it to Smithers. He borrowed money from me yesterday."

Don't delay in renewing your subscription. "Delays are—dangerous!"



"Listen, son:
Some folks call this
whittlin' tobacco
old-fashioned, but
they don't know
where the honey is!"

**EVERY DAY
SMOKE**

—a longer smoke
—a sweeter smoke
—more tobacco, too

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MARK TWAIN AND WATTERSON

Lifelong Friendship Between Two of the Brainiest Men the United States Has Produced.

The late Henry Watterson was a long-time friend of Mark Twain, as of nearly every other prominent American literary worker of his day, and related many anecdotes that resulted from this friendship. Mark Twain's mind turned ever to the droll.

"Once in London I was living with my family at 103 Mount street. Between 103 and 102 there was the parochial workhouse, quite a long and imposing edifice," Mr. Watterson relates in his autobiography. "One evening, upon coming in from an outing, I found a letter he had written on the sitting room table. He had left it with his card. He spoke of the shock he had received upon finding that next to 102—presumably 103—was the workhouse. He had loved me, but had always feared I would end by disgracing the family—being hanged or something—but the 'workhouse' that was beyond him; he had not thought it would come to that. And so on through pages of horseplay; his relief on ascertaining the truth and learning his mistake, his regret at not finding me at home, closing with a dinner invitation.

"It was at Geneva, Switzerland, that I received a long, overflowing letter, full of flamboyant oddities, written from London. Two or three hours later came a telegram. 'Burn letter. Blot it from your memory. Susie is dead.'"

Annual Rainfall.

There has been recalculated from recent data the amount of rain annually falling upon the earth's surface. It is found that it is equivalent to a layer of water of the uniform depth for the whole globe of about 35½ inches. The amount falling on the land is equivalent to a uniform depth of 29½ inches, considering only the land which is drained by rivers flowing into the sea. It is calculated that only 30 per cent is returned to the ocean, and that the rest is removed by evaporation.—Washington Post.

Says Uncle Eben.

"You kin git a heap o' benefit," said Uncle Eben, "fun o' latest novels. After you has looked over one or two you will feel powerful thankful you's got de Bible foh stiddy readin'."

For any itching of the skin, for skin rashes, chaps, pimples, etc., try Doan's Ointment. 60c at all drug stores.—advertisement.

DENURED TURKEY "CAME TO"

Chloroformed Bird, Minus Feathers, Very Much Alive When the Anesthetic Had Worn Off.

One of New Jersey's most conservative towns is consumed with mirth, and the objects of said mirth are a young, kind-hearted bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom, it appears, took a chance on a turkey that was being raffled off in his New York office and a few days later was notified that he had won the pompous bird. Highly delighted, he gave his address and ordered the prize sent out to his New Jersey home.

In the course of time the bird arrived at its destination, and arrived, much to the surprise of the bride and bridegroom, in a wire crate very much alive, remarks the New York Sun. As their experience in executing birds was nil and the bride "couldn't bear to have its pretty head chopped off," they decided to chloroform it. Consequently, the next night, when the bridegroom got home from the office, the anesthetic was administered on a lovely lace handkerchief and then the bird was plucked and put into the ice box. About 9 o'clock that night the peace and quiet around the library lamp were disturbed by strange noises in the kitchen.

Hand in hand the newlyweds bravely descended upon the kitchen expecting to find the ever-looked-for buxard. But no burglar was to be seen. Locating the noise in the direction of the ice box the brave young bridegroom swung open the doors and out stepped a very naked turkey. After a few rounds of the kitchen with considerable flapping of wings he began picking up the crumbs on the floor. The bride and bridegroom looked at each other in horror and fled from the kitchen. An hour or so later the services of a neighbor were called upon and this time the turkey was anesthetized with an ax.

Khaki.

To India, by way of England, we owe the word "khaki." There was a sect of Brahmins—and it is still in existence—who applied the ashes of cow-dung to their clothes and persons. They were called "khaki" because of that coloration—or discoloration. The word was naturally applied to the earthy or clay color in the uniforms of soldiers or sepoys by the British government. Hence the protective light-chocolate dye employed in British military uniforms.

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WHY

Country Is Interested in Fredericksburg Celebration

May 25, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Fredericksburg, Va., as a recognized settlement, will be celebrated. An interesting feature will be the participation of members of the Rappahannock tribe of Indians, actual descendants of the men with whom Capt. John Smith, founder of Jamestown, concluded a treaty making possible the peaceable settlement of the land now occupied by Fredericksburg.

Fredericksburg's claim to historical distinction is borne out by records. The Magazine of American History states that in 1570, 37 years before the founding of the first English colony at Jamestown, "the first Christian shrine in America was built by Spanish missionaries on the spot now occupied by Fredericksburg." In 1671, by an act of "the Grande Assemblée" at Jamestown, the settlers of Fredericksburg were empowered to hold courts and administer justice. It is the anniversary of that occasion that Fredericksburg will celebrate, for it was not until 1727, nearly 50 years later, that the city was actually chartered by the house of burgesses at Williamsburg, and named for Frederick, prince of Wales, son of George II.

Around the broad open fireplace in the old taproom at the Rising Sun tavern, still standing in perfect order, gathered in the Revolutionary period such men as George Washington, George Mason, author of the Virginia bill of rights; Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, to plan the freedom of the colonies. Tradition holds that from here went forth a declaration of independence that preceded the famous Mecklenburg declaration by 21 days.

John Paul Jones, first admiral of the American navy, was a citizen of Fredericksburg. So, too, was President James Monroe, author of the Monroe doctrine. His home and law office are points of interest that visitors to Fredericksburg are shown.

CHANGES PICTURES IN DEN

How Mrs. Perkins Keeps Her Hubby Home Nights, but of Course It's Not Necessary.

Mrs. Perkins finished the fall house-cleaning and with it the task of changing the pictures in Mr. Perkins' den, says the New York Sun. Not every young married man in these days has a den of his own to retire into and still fewer, perhaps, have two sets of pictures, one for summer and one for winter. Probably Mr. Perkins is all alone in the employment of this distinction.

"Yes, it was my idea," Mrs. Perkins admitted to a caller. "During the warm summer months it is refreshing and stimulating for him to be surrounded by 'cooling' scenes. All the pictures are of northern lakes or polar expeditions, and we have one beautiful marine of the antarctic with lots of ice-floes and penguins.

"Then for winter, the pictures are all summery scenes in the tropics, bathing at Palm Beach and several giddy 'girl' pictures. The contrast offsets the mental effect of the weather. Then, too, it makes him more contented and willing to stay at home nights.

"Not that he wouldn't want to stay at home, anyway," Mrs. Perkins added hastily. And the caller nodded understandingly.

Why Little Things Are Important.
The selection of "little things" for the home is just like choosing the friends one wants to keep a lifetime.

The little things in the home are chosen safely only when they fit our ideas of individuality, restraint, comfort and economy. It is not necessary for one's home to be cluttered with useless things, but a visit to one of our first-class furniture stores will reveal many interesting objects of beauty and art which are really needed in the modern-furnished home.

There are many cleverly-designed lamps, with their subdued colorings, that add beauty and refinement to the home; a gateleg table that would save unnecessary steps for mother and the writing desk that suggests many friends whose letters make pleasant links of affection, telephone stands, book ends, console tables, mirrors and hundreds of other things, little, but how they do add to the attractiveness of any home.

A Bostonian Lesson.

Pronounce "Canter" with the Bostonian "a" as in "dance," to rhyme with "aunts" and not with "ants."—Boston Globe.

Feel languid, weak, run down? Headache? Stomach off? A good remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist. Price \$1.25.—advertisement.

If You Have a Printing Plant
WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS
Putting out good printing is our business, and when we say good printing we don't mean just the best obtainable. If you are "from Missouri" give us a trial and we will show you.

GROWING SEASON FOR MANY CROPS

Hotbeds and Cold Frames Enable Gardener to Protect Plants From Weather.

OPERATIONS STARTED EARLIER

Beds May Be Utilized Throughout Spring and Summer—They Are Inexpensive and Easily Operated—Ventilation Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hotbeds and cold frames enable the home gardener to lengthen the growing season for his crops. With them he can start his operations a few weeks in advance of the last chilly days of spring, before which it is not possible to plant out of doors. Throughout the spring and summer these beds may be utilized, and after the first fall frost they furnish protection for late vegetables. They are inexpensive and easily operated, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Making a Hotbed Sash.
Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet, and it is customary to make a home garden hotbed with one, two, or more sash, according to the size of bed desired. Select a well-protected and thoroughly-drained spot, dig a pit 12 to 18 inches deep and a little larger than the bed is to be made. Throw the good top soil to one side. For a two-sash bed about one good wagonload of fresh horse-stable manure will be required. The manure should be thrown in a flat pile a few feet away from where the bed is to be constructed and the pile turned about twice at intervals of three or four days. As it is turned the outer portion of the pile is thrown to the middle and the inner portion to the outside, in order to get uniform heating throughout. Then put the manure into the pit, each forkful being shaken to break it apart and spread it evenly. It should be well tramped. Put in a layer about 3 inches deep, then another layer, treading each until the pit has been filled level with the ground. It should be just moist enough to pack reasonably solid, but springy under the feet.

The frame of the bed, made of wood, is then set on top of the manure and the earth from the bottom of the pit banked up outside of the frame to keep out the cold. The north side of the frame should be 6 inches higher than



Preparing a Hotbed to Get Ahead of Jack Frost.

the south side. The good soil from the surface of the pit is spread on the packed manure. It is a good plan to mix a little well-rotted manure with this soil.

Put the sash on and leave the bed to heat for several days. First the manure will become very hot, then after two or three days it will gradually cool. The temperature will then remain more moderate. No seeds should be planted until the temperature of the soil has fallen below 85 degrees. Use a thermometer, the bulb of which is buried about 3 inches deep in the soil. Feeling the bed with the hand is not a reliable method of taking the temperature. Have a piece of old carpet or a burlap mat to throw over the sash for protection on extremely cold nights.

Care of Hotbeds.

Hotbeds must be watched during bright weather to prevent them becoming too warm, as the sun shining directly on the glass sash brings the temperature above that suitable for the growing of plants.

Ventilation is provided by propping the sash up at one side or the other according to the direction of the wind. Have the wind blow over the opening and not directly into the bed.

Cold frames are hotbeds minus artificial heat—simply sash-covered frames with no pit under them but banked up on the outside to keep out the cold. They are useful for growing plants that have been started in hotbeds, and for hardening plants to get them in condition to plant in the garden. Sometimes a bed about 12½ feet in length covered by four regular hotbed sash is divided into two parts, one part being made into a hotbed and the other a cold frame. This is an excellent arrangement and one that is not expensive.

IMPORTANT—Dehorned cattle are a rule outsell those with horns. Cattle should be dehorned or horn tipped before put on feed, so buyers urge.

Hogs.

"Top" is the day's extreme high price for carload lots.

"Bulk" is a term meaning the preponderance of sales for the day or period.

"Dockage" is a specified weight deducted from sows and stags originally used for breeding purposes and are coarse and rough—on sows dock is 10 pounds, on stags 70 pounds.

"Prime heavy" hogs weighing 300 to 400 pounds, prime condition, form and quality. Usually 10 months to 18 months and are heavier as well as older than the majority of the hogs marketed.

"Medium heavy"—Good hogs weighing 230 to 300 lbs. Both the prime heavy and medium heavy hog depends largely for outlet upon the packer.

"Butcher hogs"—Most popular class on the market. Must be of right weight for the butcher block from 130 to 270 pounds in most cases, (although at times lighter or heavier)—of good quality.



Mutton Sheep.

ity and proper condition. Nothing grading less than a good hog has a place in this class.

"Shipping hog."—Shipper is a hog of good form, condition and quality used to supply order trade. The requirements vary, but for the most part call for animal weighing 175 to 200 pounds.

"Lights" are hogs weighing 160 to 190 pounds, consisting principally of young light weight barrows or clear sows, graded good, common and inferior.

"Light-lights" weigh from 130 to 160 pounds; graded good, common and inferior.

"Figs" are graded as choice, and common, and are subdivided as follows. Strong weights, 130 to 150 pounds; medium, 110 to 125 pounds; light, 90 to 110 pounds.

"Pewees" young small pigs from 50 to 80 pounds. Usually sell at a considerably lower figure than the heavier pigs.

"Roasters" are pigs weighing 15 to 40 pounds. They are rarely seen, except around Thanksgiving or Christmas.

"Roughs" are throw-outs too common to grade, lack condition, form and quality.

"Stags" are male hogs castrated after maturity. As they are waste in dressing doleage of 70 pounds is imposed.

"Boars" are not usually marketed until their days of service are over and therefore old and coarse. As most stockmen have found from experience that it does not pay to send boars, very few of them come to market. They sell for much lower price than stags.

"Mixed packers"—This class involves the heavy hogs that do not have the quality to grade as prime stock and the lighter weights that are not good enough for butchers or shippers. In short, it takes in all of the throw-outs of the aforementioned classes, except those too coarse.

"Singer"—A hog of narrow back and straight belly, particularly used for its long bacon. Weight 100 to 200 pounds largely, although there is no standard weight. Must be of good quality, not necessarily fat, popular in Canada and England but not common in this country.

Sheep.

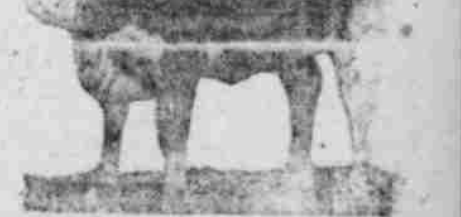
"Trimmed lamb"—One that has been castrated. Such sell to best advantage on the market.

"Culls" are inferior grade lambs or sheep thrown out of consignment by buyers and sold at a lower price than the remainder of the lot.

"Skip"—A light, trashy, common lamb. The plainest grade of cull lamb.

"Mutton sheep" are fat ewes or ewes and wethers mixed used for killing. Wethers are often sold separate as such.

"Choppers" are aged ewes in medium flesh, not good enough to grade as fat.



A Heavy Yearling.

"Canners" are very thin sheep, which as the name implies are used for canning purposes.

"Docked lamb"—One that has had its tail cut off. Many lambs come to market with their tails badly matted up, which hurts the sale. All packers are consequently urged to adopt the practice of docking their lambs when young.